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# ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST

*Farm and Home  
Issue*



Fifty-Second Year

FEBRUARY, 1948

Member A.C.M.A.





# *Campus to* GENERAL ELECTRIC

## ENGINEERING NEW LAMPS

His "Chaff" dispenser helped foil Nazi radar;  
Today Con Bechard worries over G-E Circlines.

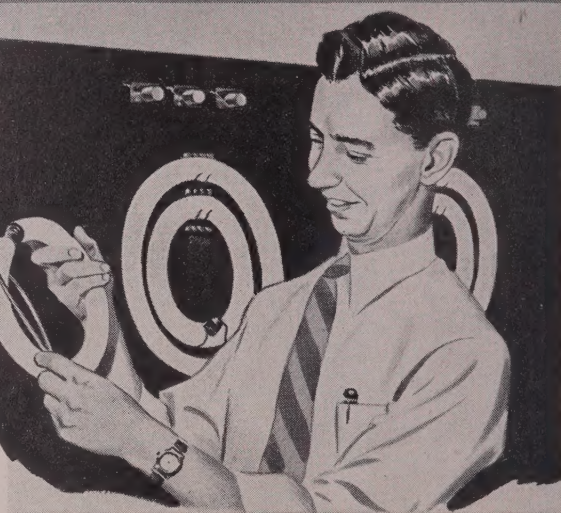
"When I came back to General Electric after getting my Army discharge," Conrad Bechard says, "the thing that impressed me most was the way the personnel people said, 'What would you like to do?' The way they said it meant very clearly that if there was any special field that interested me, they'd try to see that I got a crack at it."

Con had an answer ready. He had heard a lot about Nela Park, General Electric's "University of Light" in Cleveland, Ohio, center of research aiming at the broadening of man's knowledge of light and lighting. "I'd like to go to Nela Park," he said.

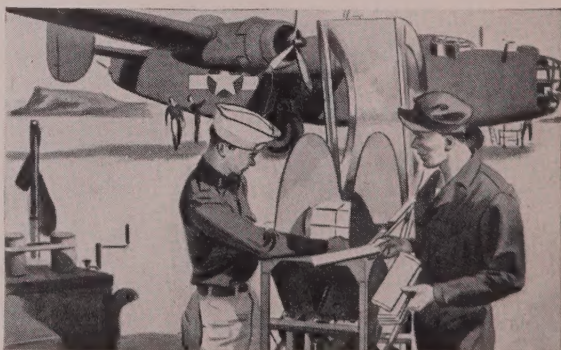
It was a big leap for him. He was asking for an assignment in a field in which he had had no previous training. In earning his electrical engineering degree at Union College, Con had concentrated on engineering fundamentals rather than on any special field. Going on "Test" with General Electric after his graduation in 1941, he had drawn assignments testing magnetometer detectors in Schenectady, time switches at West Lynn, constant current transformers at the Lynn River Works. In the Army he had worked in electronics, and had won the Bronze Star for his invention of a "Chaff" dispenser used to upset enemy radar. Nela Park and lighting would be totally new experiences.

But Personnel said Okay. By December, 1945, Con was orienting himself in Cleveland, working on his first lighting assignments. In the two years since he came to Nela Park, Conrad Bechard has contributed to better production machinery for making the new circular fluorescent lamps known as Circlines, and has helped improve their quality and life.

For your copy of "Careers in the Electrical Industry," write to Dept. 237-6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



Aided by an Armstrong Scholarship, Conrad Bechard studied electrical engineering at Union College in Schenectady. He went on "Test" with General Electric in 1941.



Bechard served in the Army Signal Corps in England and Italy. For his invention of the "Chaff" dispenser shown above, he received the Bronze Star.

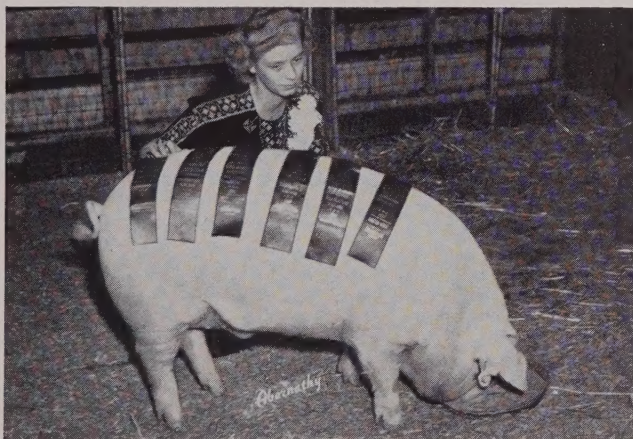
**GENERAL  ELECTRIC**



# GRAND CHAMPION

We welcome you to inspect and inquire about our breeding stock, closely related to the World's Grand Champion Barrow and from the top producing herd of the breed in 1947.

Fifteen litters were farrowed, 120 pigs raised, 10 P.R. litters, 4 P.R. sows, and one P.R. sire. We offer Silver King II (sire of Silver Set Pal) production bred gilts bred to Mistry Lad and Billie Boy for April and May farrow. We plan to offer that great lot of fall boars and gilts sired by Comprest out of the dams of our show barrows at a public sale in April.



SILVER SET PAL, the "Duet" Grand Champion Barrow of the 1947 International Live-stock Exposition, covered with blue and purple ribbons that this barrow won. He was owned, shown, and fitted by Miss Miriam E. Meyer. This near perfect barrow, bred by Meadow Brook Farm, was judged World's Grand Champion Barrow over all breeds.



## OUR WINNINGS AT THE 1947 INTERNATIONAL IN CHICAGO

Grand Champion barrow over all breeds in both junior and open shows.

### JUNIOR DIVISION

- 1st medium weight barrow
- 5th light weight barrow

### OPEN SHOW

- 5th light weight chester white barrow
- 1st medium weight chester white barrow
- 2nd heavy weight chester white barrow
- 2nd chester white get of sire

Champion Medium Weight  
Champion Chester White

## WINNINGS AT THE 1947 AMERICAN ROYAL IN KANSAS CITY

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1st medium weight pen of three | 4th medium weight barrow |
| 2nd light weight pen of three  | 4th light weight barrow  |
| 2nd medium weight barrow       |                          |

# MEADOW BROOK FARM

EDWIN MEYER FAMILY

CRESCENT CITY, ILLINOIS



An intensive program of soil conservation, land reclamation and reforestation is in effect on Firestone Farms. Here, Champion Ground Grips are being used in a disc terracing operation.



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**OUTCLEAN, OUTPULL, OUTLAST ANY OTHER TRACTOR TIRE**



THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST

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Strain B .....	280	94	686
Gain for better strain ..	51	72	64

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Cover Photo—Two coeds collaborated for this winter scene. The photograph of pretty June Pinns is by Betty Bowen.



# FARMERS GO TO COLLEGE

## At Illinois' Farm and Home Week

By Ronald Elliott



GEORGE D. STODDARD

Hi Folks! Welcome to the 1948 Farm and Home Week here on the campus of the University of Illinois. The college of agriculture has thrown open its doors in order to show you a good time, give you a chance to hear some excellent speakers, and give you enough new and practical ideas to help you through this next year.

Many of you have made this meeting a must on your winter calendar for many years. Your coming back, year after year, testifies to the value of this fine event to the agricultural people in Illinois.

This meeting, to be held from Monday through Friday, Feb. 9-13, will be the forty-seventh meeting of Farm and Home Week. Founded in 1901, it has been held annually with the exception of five years. It took national emergencies to cause cancellations of these meetings. The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1915 and 1916 caused interruption of the schedule, and in 1918 and 1919 the flu epidemic prevented its taking place. Then, in 1945, government travel restrictions made the trip to Urbana-Champaign impossible, although in that year the sessions were broadcast to farm people by radio station WILL.

Attendance has increased gradually from year to year from less than 300 people in 1901 to the crowd of over 4,300 people last year. The largest group was in 1942 when a record crowd of nearly 5,000 attended the meeting. The ladies make up nearly half of the visitors every year. This indicates that

the interest of the farm wives as well as farm men is being maintained.

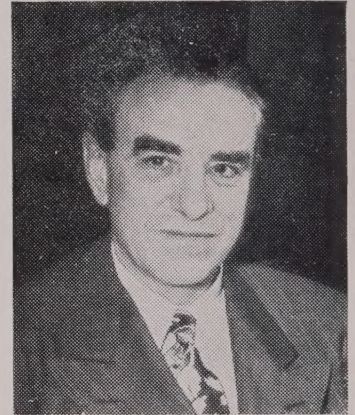
It is also interesting to note that the name has been changed through the years. Farm and Home Week was called the Farmers' and Stockmen's convention until 1923 when the name was changed to Farmers' Week. Then after a short time, these meetings were combined with the Home Management meetings being held for the women, and it was renamed Farm and Home Week.

### Prominent Speakers

A truly outstanding group of speakers has been picked for this year's general sessions. On Monday afternoon, Feb. 9, Allan B. Kline, new president of the American Farm Bureau federation, will speak on "Our Future and Europe's Food." On the following day a talk will be given by Mrs. Raymond Sayre, nationally and internationally known as vice president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau federation and representative of the Associated Women of the World.

George D. Stoddard, president of the University, will appear before the general session on Wednesday. On Thursday, John P. Klassen will speak on "Ideals of Rural America." Mr. Klassen is a noted artist and philosopher from Bluffton college.

The highlight of the final session on Friday morning will be the presentation of the portrait of H. P. Rusk, dean of the college of agriculture. Sleeter Bull,



ALLAN B. KLINE

professor of meats, will preside. After the presentation, a talk will be given by Rusk on "The American Farmer and His Land Grant College." Following his speech, an address will be given by H. R. Bowen, dean of the college of commerce, on "The Outlook for Industrial Activity and Its Relationship to Agriculture." Mr. Bowen was until recently economist for the Irving Trust Company of New York.

The portrait of Dean Rusk was painted by C. E. Bradberry, professor of art, who has also painted portraits of J. C. Blair, dean emeritus of the college of agriculture; Rexford Newcomb, dean of the college of fine and applied



H. P. RUSK





SLEETER BULL

arts; A. C. Willard, president emeritus of the University; and A. H. Daniels, former president of the University.

The portrait was made possible by donations from the Ag club, Home Ec club, FarmHouse and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternities, the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers, and several hundred friends and colleagues.

#### Program Highlights

The program committee, under Chairman G. L. Jordan, professor of agricultural economics, has planned a very informative group of daily meetings in addition to the general sessions. Timely and appropriate topics of interest in the various fields of agriculture and home economics will be discussed by members of the teaching staff here at the University, farmers, and other outstanding men and women in these fields.

These meetings will be under the auspices of the various departments and will include topics on new developments in soil and water conservation, feeding of livestock, food research, cold storage lockers, pastures and crops, land values, livestock diseases, vegetable crops, beekeeping, and many others.

An entertaining group of programs has also been arranged for the evenings during Farm and Home Week. On Monday night, an open house will be held at the Illini Union. A musical program will be presented on Tuesday, followed by a winter festival program the next evening. On Thursday evening, a music and drama festival will be held. There will also be social recreation following the general sessions each day.

In addition, there are several special events during the week. There will be meetings of the Illinois Farmers Institute, Illinois Home Bureau federation, and the Illinois Turkey Growers association. Numerous banquets will be held including the Illinois Crop Improvement association annual banquet, Illinois Rural Life conference annual dinner, and the Stockmen's banquet.

Also worth the attention of visitors, are visits to the animal science and dairy husbandry farms. Here will be found the University purebred and experimental livestock and dairy cattle. The agricultural engineering building will be open and will display the latest in farm machinery and equipment. Of special interest are the flowers and vegetables in the floriculture and vegetable greenhouses and the research equipment in the horticulture field laboratory. The soil testing laboratory in Davenport hall will also be open for inspection.

All in all, this week is packed full of information and entertainment for you farm folks. So leave those jobs and chores at home with Junior or the hired man and join your neighbors in the education and fun here at Farm and Home Week as guests of the college of agriculture.



G. L. JORDAN

## YOUR SPECIAL EVENTS CALENDAR

### MONDAY

#### General Session—3:00—Auditorium

Allan B. Kline, President of American Farm Bureau federation.

#### Eighteenth Annual Rural Pastor's Short Course

Feb. 9-13, University YMCA.

#### Illinois Home Bureau Federation

Executive board and advisory council.

10 a.m., 314N Illini Union.

#### Illinois Farmers' Institute Annual Meeting

4 p.m., Auditorium.

#### Rural Youth Banquet

5:45 p.m., University Place Christian church.

#### Farm and Home Week Open House

8 p.m., Illini Union.

### TUESDAY

#### General Session—3:00—Auditorium

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, President of Associated Country Women of the World.

#### Illinois Home Bureau Federation Annual Meeting

9 a.m., Smith Music hall.

#### Country Chorus Directors and Leaders

1-1:50 p.m., Illini Union.

#### Home Economics Open House

4-5:30 p.m., Bevier hall.

#### Stockmen's Banquet

6 p.m., Illini Union ballroom.

#### Musical Program

8 p.m., Auditorium.

### WEDNESDAY

#### General Session—3:00—Auditorium

President George D. Stoddard, University of Illinois.

#### Annual Meeting of Illinois Guernsey Breeders Association

10 a.m., 314 Illini Union.

#### Family Economics Luncheon

11:45 a.m., 207 Bevier hall.

### Films

4 p.m., Lincoln Hall theater.

#### Home Economics Open House

4-5:30 p.m., Bevier hall.

#### Illinois Rural Life Conference Annual Dinner

5:30 p.m., University YMCA.

#### Illinois Crop Improvement Association Annual Banquet

6:30 p.m., Urbana-Lincoln hotel.

#### Organization Discussion for County and Unit Home Bureau Officers

7:30 p.m., 112 Gregory hall.

#### Winter Festival

8 p.m., George Huff gym.

### THURSDAY

#### General Session—3:00—Auditorium

Professor J. P. Klassen, Bluffton college.

#### Illinois Turkey Growers' Association Meeting

1-4:50 p.m., 103 Mumford hall.

### Films

4 p.m., Lincoln Hall theater.

#### Farm Management Dinner

5:30 p.m., University Place Christian church.

#### Illinois Turkey Growers Association Banquet

6:30 p.m., University YMCA.

#### Music and Drama Festival

8 p.m., Auditorium.

### FRIDAY

#### General Session—11 a.m.—Auditorium

Presentation of the portrait of Dean H. P. Rusk, college of agriculture.

#### Illinois Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Luncheon

12:15 p.m., University YMCA.

#### Illinois Turkey Growers' Association Meeting

1-4:50 p.m., 103 Mumford hall.



# Student Views Farming in Europe

By Thaddeus J. Obal

European agriculture cannot and should not be compared in the same category to American agriculture. When suggesting remedies to increase farm production in Europe the American farmer and the agricultural specialist must constantly remind themselves of this fact.

The key to European recovery, however, is not all agricultural. Much of it deals directly with industrial reconstruction and improvement. Coal and steel are still the backbone of heavy industry—an industry which was literally wrecked physically and financially in nearly all of the European countries. The long range phase of the Marshall plan is interested chiefly in revitalizing this crippled industry.

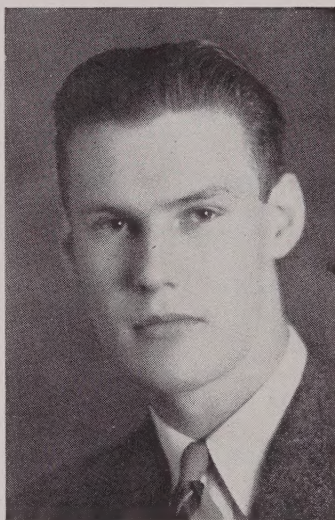
An increase in farm production is presently being hindered by shortages of fertilizers and usable farm machinery, soil depletion during the war years, lack of high quality seed, the extremely small size and the irregular shapes of many farms, and the lack of sufficient progressive agricultural education. Political uncertainties and an unfavorable distribution of farm labor also are factors in some of the countries.

## Decline of Soil Fertility

The fertility of European soil has been drastically reduced during the war. For example, last year American Military Government estimated that soil fertility in occupied Germany was 25 per cent below the 1938 standard.

France and Poland, important grain producing countries, feel this change chiefly in a lower output of cereal grains for human consumption. Great Britain, Belgium, and Holland, who specialize in intensive farming, must be content with fewer dairy products, fresh vegetables, and meats than before the war. Italy finds fewer fruits to trade for other commodities, which she desperately needs.

As every American farmer knows, a livestock system of farming helps maintain soil fertility. However, the livestock population of Europe has been heavily reduced. Greater demands by warring governments to slaughter livestock to feed the armies and the populace, wilful destruction by advancing armies, and a "scorch the earth" policy by some retreating armies were the chief causes of this reduction. However, the postwar tendency has been to reduce livestock numbers even further, because more of the grains are being directed for direct human consumption. It is an established fact that more calories can be gained from a bushel of wheat (or of corn) which is processed for human foods than if that bushel of grain is finally consumed in the form of pork or beef.



TED OBAL

The editors are proud to present an article on European agriculture by one of our fellow students, Ted Obal. We are also happy to welcome him back as a contributor to the *Agriculturist*, after an absence of more than five years.

The author is an ex-infantry lieutenant. Three of his four years in the Army were with Military Intelligence. While stationed in Berlin the past two years, the last six months as War Department employee, with a scientific and technical agency of Military Government, he traveled extensively in Europe. He speaks Polish and Russian. He contemplates a career in foreign agriculture relations after completing his studies in agricultural economics here at the University.

Nitrates and phosphates were used extensively in western Europe in the thirties. Most of the countries had to import the bulk of these and other commercial fertilizers. Today their credit in foreign trade has fallen off to such a low that they are unable to purchase these important items. Many economists are of the opinion that it would be more economical in the long run for the Western Hemisphere to ship more fertilizers to Europe than to continue food charity indefinitely.

Although not as popular as in the United States, crop rotations and legumes were used. During the war emphasis was placed on grain crops with less and less thought given to soil maintenance. Today European farmers are still far from prewar efficiency in employing legumes and good crop rotations.

Except for the land area of the Soviet Union, the Midwest version of a rotation usually is not applicable to European farming. The farms are smaller and the total tillable acres per capita population is considerably smaller than in the United States. Therefore, the European farmer or peasant does not allow 20 to 25 per cent of his acreage to lay over in legumes or grasses each year. He believes in and practices intensive farming. He tries to make every acre produce a harvestable crop every year. Usually he resorts to cover crops, commercial fertilizers, and liberal applications of manure to make this system successful.

Some returning veterans have created a misconception by comparing our crop yields with those of Europe and then arriving at the conclusion that European agriculture is in good shape. It must be remembered that prewar crop yields in countries like Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and even parts of central Europe were higher than the average yields in this country. These prewar averages must be regained and even surpassed if Europe is to be at least partly self-sufficient.

## Manpower, Horsepower Important

Nearly every European country seems to be overpopulated, and yet, the year 1947 indicated a surprising shortage of farm labor. Many so-called experts have asked where this manpower has disappeared to?

First of all, the casualty list of this war included many men physically capable of doing nearly any type of labor. Numerous farmers and their sons were killed or hopelessly crippled. Old people make up a larger proportion of Europe's population than ever before.

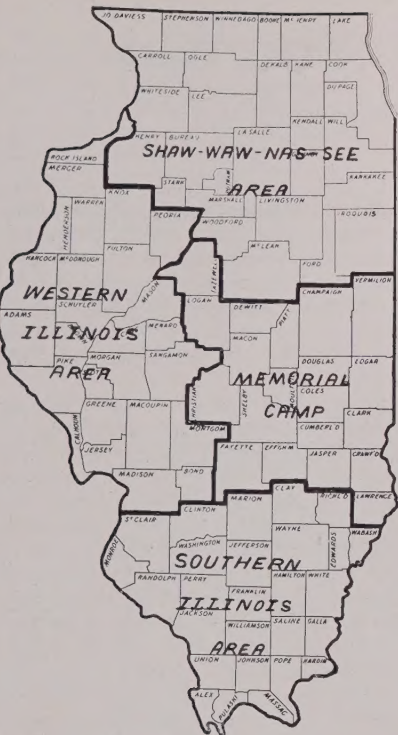
In addition, some of the young veterans who originally came from the farm have gone to the towns and the cities—only to increase the number of unemployed. This was evident throughout 1947 not only in Italy and Germany but also in France and England.

A third factor affects only German and Austrian manpower. The Soviet Union is still holding many prisoners of war. Some estimates go over a million. No doubt, there are many farmers and farm laborers in this group.

Some Americans speak glibly of sending thousands of tractors, combines, and trucks to Europe. The average farmer of Europe cannot make efficient use of power machinery. His acreage is too small. Fuel, repairs, and depreciation would nullify his profits. For his farm he needs horsedrawn equipment such as plows, discs, harrows, cultivators, and mowers. He needs horses and mules to

(Continued on Page 30)





# 4-H Camps are Living Memorials

By Betty Reynolds and Hobart Hinderliter

Here in our tall corn country an inspiring program is being developed which may well be the cornerstone of a peaceful world community. Strangely enough, this program, which may show the way to peace, had its roots in the recent tragic world conflict. It was during the last months of the war that plans were laid which developed into the Illinois 4-H camp training program.

The story behind this program is one of courage and high ideals. The idea developed from the desire of 4-H club members to continue their activities through the construction of a living memorial to perpetuate the memory of Illinois 4-H club members who sacrificed their lives in defense of their country. The members earned money during the war years to buy ambulances for the U. S. Army. They presented radio equipment to Mayo General hospital for a radio school for convalescing veterans. It seemed only right and fitting that a memorial should be constructed.

Club members and leaders discussed the kind of memorial they thought would be appropriate, and various proposals were submitted to an advisory committee of farm and home advisers representing all areas of the state. The unanimous decision was in favor of a centrally located camp where planned educational, recreational, and health programs could be presented to give training for democratic citizenship.

**Camps Supplement Local Work**  
Camps will supplement the work of local 4-H club groups, and they will provide an opportunity for teaching not af-

forded in the regular program. Such things as training for citizenship, rural life appreciation, cooperation, tolerance, handicrafts, nature study, and health programs can be taught most effectively in camp.

The club members immediately set about raising funds, although no site had been chosen. This problem of a location was solved shortly after plans for raising money were announced. Robert Allerton of Monticello made a gift of 6,000 acres of his estate in Piatt county to the University. In making this gift, Mr. Allerton stipulated that 250 acres of tract should be used for the 4-H Memorial camp.

Since Memorial camp will have facilities for only 500 campers, it could not possibly accommodate all boys and girls who might wish to attend. Present facilities for 4-H camping in Illinois are very inadequate. Last year only 8,000 4-H boys and girls had an opportunity to attend. The camps have been held on sites owned and operated by other groups, and the time available to club members and the number who could attend was limited. Many more would have attended if there had been facilities available.

The need was seen for a broad camping program which could provide educational and citizenship training facilities and services for a greater number of 4-H members and other rural young people. There are 45,000 4-H members in Illinois and 200,000 potential members which could benefit from this vast camping program.

**Complete Camping System Planned**  
Plans were made to supplement the camping facilities made available at

State Memorial camp by constructing camps in the north, south, and west areas. In addition, to serving as a state camp, the Memorial camp will be used for district and county activities in central areas. The northern district camp, Shaw-waw-nas-see, is located along Rock creek in Kankakee county given by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. This site was obtained in 1946 and will serve 30 northern counties. A site for a district camp to serve 28 counties in southern Illinois was attained in November. It is located on the shore of West Frankfort lake in Franklin county. The site for district camp to serve the western part of Illinois will be selected in the near future.

Leaders in fields of education, business, and communication, who have expressed considerable interest in camp training programs are serving on the state 4-H camp advisory committee. Some of these are Thomas E. Wilson, Wilson and Company; Miss Pearl Barnes, president of the Illinois Home Bureau federation; E. J. Condon, vice president of Sears, Roebuck and Company; Leonard Fletcher, director of training and community relations; Wayne Johnston, president of the Illinois Central railroad; Everett Mitchell, National Broadcasting company; and Charles B. Shuman, president of I.A.A.

**It's A Million Dollar Program**  
It is estimated that \$1,000,000 will be needed over a period of 10 years. Five hundred thousand dollars will be contributed by 4-H club members. They are already hard at work raising funds for the camp fund. The 4-H members will  
(Continued on Page 20)



4-H campers at East Bay take swimming lessons and have fun in Lake Bloomington



# Extension Service Backs You Up

By Sonny Karlen and John Linsner

The auto sputtered and muttered, then roared reassuringly. The driver waved, sped down the drive onto the concrete and down the road. The farm adviser had just paid me a routine visit. We talked of crops and the weather. There was some danger but with alert fellows like him on the job keeping us informed of the latest developments in control,



J. C. SPITLER

and the University's experiment station to back him up, I felt confident that the borer was licked.

Instilling confidence into farmers throughout the state is the farm adviser. He is their link with the latest insect and disease controls, improved crops, and livestock production methods that are constantly being discovered and developed at the experiment station.

## Fills Definite Need

The farm adviser service began in 1912 when DeKalb and Kankakee counties decided that they could each use a University-trained man, cooperatively employed by the college of agriculture and the people in the counties. Each county set up a three-year plan to cover the operation of organized educational extension programs under the leadership of the farm advisers. It is interesting to note that the system of farm advisers was begun through the wishes of the farmers themselves to fill a need they recognized.

In May of 1914, the Smith-Lever act was passed by Congress, which made federal aid available to the land grant college of each state for cooperative agricultural and home economics extension work with the USDA. With the exception of \$10,000 given to each state, the

funds appropriated under the provisions of this act are distributed on the proportion that the rural population of the state bears to the total rural population of the nation.

This act developed from a national awareness of agricultural and homemaking problems after the turn of the century. Farmers felt a need for cooperation and closer contact with the agricultural colleges.

When the act was passed in 1914, 12 Illinois counties had farm advisers. By July, 1917, 27 counties had the services of these men. There was a rapid expansion during World War I, caused by the critical need for food.

In 1937, the last of the 102 counties of the state acquired the services of a farm adviser, bringing the total to 100. This includes one adviser-at-large and 99 county advisers. There are three pairs of counties, each of which employs an adviser jointly. This accounts for the apparent discrepancy between men and counties.

## Home Bureau Born

Paralleling the growth of the Farm Bureau was the development of the Home Bureau association, which began modestly with one little group in Kankakee county in 1915, and has grown up into a thriving, mature family of 95 county groups, or approximately 43,000 individual members in 1947.

Tying up the loose ends which can't help but exist in such a large organization is the county home adviser, and, in the case of the farmer, the farm adviser.

What are the qualifications of the men who must answer the needs of the agriculturist? How well do they fit their jobs? In 1913 when the early farm advisers were being chosen, three qualifications were set up that are adhered to even today. Each man approved must have practical agricultural knowledge, be a graduate of some recognized college of agriculture, and have five years of experience following graduation.

As for the home adviser, she must be a trained home economist whose business it is to promote an extensive program in home economics for homemakers who desire it. This broadening of the homemakers' horizons comes mainly through the Home Bureau unit, a group of women meeting at least once a month in any community where a sufficient number of homemakers are interested.

## County-Wide Program

Cooperatively with the home adviser, each county plans a program to meet the particular needs of the unit members

within that county. A typical unit meeting includes a major lesson, minor lesson, business meeting, and social get-together. Special activities may also be initiated if the group is so inclined; in the past, special interests such as making leather gloves, or metal work have proved popular.

Each county has its own executive board, elected from the county at large, which handles the administrative and financial ends of the association. This board works in conjunction with the advisory council, which is composed of chairmen of each of the units. There are also county chairmen in charge of special activities as nutrition, safe homes, rural schools, library, music, recreation, citizenship, and several others.

Although the Home Bureau was primarily planned to give women in rural districts the benefits of practical scientific developments, it is surprising to note the ever-growing number of urban members. It would appear that city women are realizing the value of the organ-



MRS. KATHRYN VanAKEN BURNS

ization, and don't care to be outdone in homemaking skills by their rural friends.

## Include Wide Age Range

Besides helping to promote the adult extension program, the home adviser is responsible for the direction of home economics 4-H club activity, and is jointly responsible with the farm adviser for directing Rural Youth, groups of young men and women of similar backgrounds and interests.

Training of local leaders who assist in both adult and junior projects is also



one of the home adviser's duties. She may give the training herself, or call upon a specialist in a particular field from the University to assist her. Another of her responsibilities is to keep members regularly informed of the results of scientific investigation and new developments in the field of homemaking.

In her office, which is provided by the county and usually located in the county seat, she maintains a reference file of current bulletins and circulars

on all phases of homemaking. This material may be read at the office or borrowed for home use.

The farm adviser plays much the same role, cooperating with the farmers on the adult level, and also assisting in the direction of 4-H and Rural Youth.

#### Membership Voluntary

There are no state or federal laws compelling any county in Illinois to employ a farm or home adviser. The development in this state has been voluntary. A memorandum of understanding

between the college of agriculture and the county Farm Bureau is renewed annually. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon 60 days notice.

The extension service maintains at the University a staff of subject matter specialists whose offices are located with, and who are a part of the departments they represent. These people work with farm and home advisers in helping to develop and carry out educational programs.

## Extension's Information Please

By John Linsner

When an early frost threatened the corn crop this fall and farmers were faced with the prospect of soft corn, the editorial office of the extension service sprang into action. They gathered the available data on drying soft corn. Because they realized that there would not be enough drying equipment to adequately do the job if the danger materialized, they also found information on the use of soft corn in silage. Then they got the information to the men directly interested, the farmers, through the newspapers and the radio. Such action is typical of this branch of the extension service.

#### Melting Pot of News

The extensive editor's office serves to present home economic and agricultural information to the people. This office aids in maintaining and increasing the prestige of the college of agriculture and reflects the needs of the people. In addition, it serves as a source of training in information methods for undergraduates, resident faculty, and county staffs.

Data distributed by the extension editor's office is received from specialists attached directly to the extension service or from reports of the activities of the staff. In addition, all research being carried on in the other departments of the college of agriculture is available to the editor's staff for use in extension work.

This information is distributed directly through radio and newspapers, and indirectly by county news services. Through the county news services, home and county advisers are given stories which they re-slate to the regional conditions and circulate through local newspapers.

Through a regular weekly news service, trade papers and farm magazines receive news releases and information on the current agricultural problems. There are about 650 weekly periodicals receiving this service in the state. About 110 daily newspapers are given news

under a daily service and special stories are released to individual papers and magazines.

The public receives a large part of this information through the radio. This medium is becoming more extensively used. All radio stations in the state receive regular news releases. In addition, regular daily programs are transmitted over the University's station WILL which is located in Gregory hall.

For 15 minutes at 9:15 a. m. and also at 1 p. m. daily except Saturday, the home economics program brings new methods of home canning, baking or sewing to the homemaker. One day she may learn how to keep the children busy on a rainy day and the next, how to pack the strawberries to be placed in the new deep freeze unit.

Noon each days brings on the Illinois

Farm Hour. Daily grain and livestock markets are broadcast, as well as farm and world news. Weather forecasts are given to help the farmer plan his work. In addition, speakers discuss such topics as "How to put your tractor away for the winter," Rural school expansion," or "Virus diseases of livestock."

Through these channels, the people of the state are kept informed by the extension service. New methods of production are quickly available to the men who can put them to use. They are alerted to threats of insect or disease ravages. Home tasks are eased for the homemaker and she and her husband learn how to enjoy the newly found free time.

Thus, the extension service, through the editorial branch, helps the people of the state to live fuller, happier lives.



Editorial office round-table. Hadley Read talks to Claude Gifford, Bob Walker, Jack Murray, and Miss Jessie Heathman



# The Story Behind the Story

By Bob Kern, Editor



Saturday morning editorial pow-wow

In the beginning was an idea; the idea took root and in fertile ground blossomed; the fruit ripened and was processed; the product was a story in the *Agriculturist*. There, in a few phrases, is the life cycle of an article in the ag student magazine.

## In the Beginning Was an Idea . . .

Every Saturday morning the *Agriculturist* staff meets at 9 a. m. to collectively bewail early rising when one doesn't have to and to listen to the editor talk. The girls bring their knitting, the fellows bring themselves, and the editor brings his pipe. (If you don't believe all this, look at the picture on this page.)

It was at the meeting pictured below that the editor, after concluding the editorial comment for the day, interrogated those assembled thus: "Has anybody gotta idea for February?"

Harold Guither looked out from behind the filing cabinet where he had been hiding to inquire, "How about the store in Old Ag?"

## The Idea Took Root . . .

With a few journalistic draws on a dead pipe, the editor cogitated in a manner such as this: Lots of people go to school here. Lots of people have not been in Old Ag (Davenport hall, that is). Of course, a lot of them have, but most of them probably don't know anything about the sales room there. They probably might like to read about it. Will do!

## . . . And in Fertile Ground Blossomed

Actually, the editor is not the power that is to deem what is going to be used for the magazine. These Saturday morning meetings are discussion groups with debate on problems and a sort of melting pot of ideas. In the case under consideration, we decided that the Old Ag store would be good material, and since Harold Guither was the originator of the idea and one of our feature writers, he was given the editorial nod to go ahead with the story.

From this point the whole thing goes to the writer. It is his job to collect the information, decide what pictures would fit well with the story, arrange with Chuck Scott for one of his photographers to get a shot of same, and then before deadline (preferably) turn in the story and photos.

## The Fruit Ripened and Was Processed

When a story, prepared in proper journalistic form and now referred to as copy, is tossed into the incoming basket in the *Agriculturist* office, the copy editors grab it and with a huge black pencil proceed to read and correct to conform with that which is known as *Agriculturist* style.

After the copy has been checked over by three or more people, the last being, naturally, the editor, he calls in his feature editors, copy editors, and makeup editor to plan the way the story is to be used. A principal feature will rate a full page with pictures, so a draft of a page layout is made, with the headline

and sizes and location of pictures. The pictures are sent to the engraver who prepares cuts and the copy goes to the printers of the Illini Publishing company.

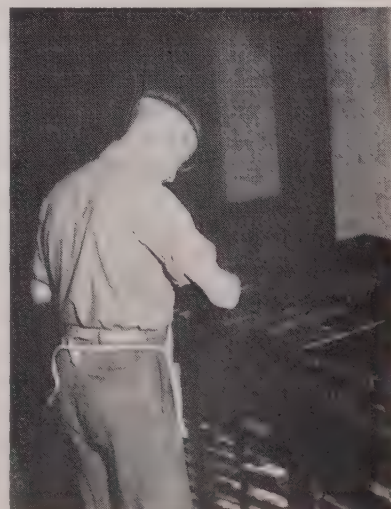
It hasn't been mentioned, but all of this time the business staff, under the lash of Art Howard, has been beating the pavement of the Twin Cities selling advertising which is to pay for the cost of publishing the magazine. The ads come in as copy and in a manner similar to the editorial matter, must be arranged properly and set in type as the advertiser wishes.

After the editorial and advertising copy has gone to the printer, the staff people have a couple of days to get back to going to college before the next step of the process.

The printer returns several long sheets of yellow paper, with the stories printed in column width, which are known as galley proofs. All material to go into the magazine is now assembled.

While some of the people are proof-reading the galley for errors, the publication's wheels start the operation referred to as pasting dummy, which closely resembles playing with a jigsaw puzzle. With an old magazine as a base on which to paste, the layout is started by putting in the headline and picture proofs. The feature pages are not bad because if copy is left over, it can be continued somewhere farther back in the magazine.

Now the fun begins. The advertising must be pasted in, and the pages filled



Ralph Broderick, veteran of 25 years setting up *Agriculturists*, lays out another issue



## WHETHER YOU LIKE IT OR NOT

By Margy Woodburn



Miss Jessie Heathman, member of our faculty advisory board

out with editorial matter. With a paste pot, scissors, and glum outlooks on life, the editors plunge into the job. Many hours, numerous cokes, and mumbled curses later, the dummy is completed.

You may have thought all of these years that the little two-or-three-line sentences that appear throughout the magazine . . . informing the readers that "The population of Pittsfield, Illinois, is 2,900, according to the 1930 census" (with apologies to my old home town for any misrepresentation) . . . are put there because the editors think their readers cannot live happy lives without the knowledge. You're mistaken. They are put there because there was not enough copy to fill out the space.

The dummy is taken to the printer who sets up our magazine as it is to be run. Ralph Broderick, with his line gauge and many years of printing experience, checks through the magazine, pointing out some of the more obvious errors we have made, and giving us ideas which we can use for a later issue.

"Brod," as he has been known to Agriculturist staffs since he began making up our magazines in 1922, assembles the type and cuts as we have specified and takes over.

The rest of the story is handled in the press rooms of the Illini Publishing company. The magazine is printed, bound, trimmed, and turned back to Art Howard whose business staff, guided by the circulation manager, Ralph Williams, mails the magazine to the subscription holders.

Only a few of the people who make our work and any measure of success we obtain possible have been cited in this article. We owe much to our faculty advisory board which saves us much possible embarrassment by checking what we plan to print before we do it and act as our intermediaries with the college administration. There is one man

Everyone talks about the weather, but no one else is as interested in it as the farmer. In rural regions and on the seas, weather proverbs are relied on when tomorrow's plans are being made. Just how reliable are these sayings and jingles?

John L. Page, associate professor of geography, who is doing research on the climate of Illinois for the college of agriculture, says that many of our weather proverbs have a sound scientific basis. One exception is the popular legend of Groundhog day.

Observation of the sun's rays is a reliable source of information. Light diffraction is dependent on the amount of moisture in the air. A gray sky indicates high humidity. In the morning, however, this may be due only to condensation in the layer near the cold ground. Thus a light red evening sky favors picnic plans, but:

"If the sun goes pale to bed

'Twill rain tomorrow, it is said."

A rainbow may not have a pot of gold at its end, but it does give weather data. In the prevailing air currents of

the temperate zone, a shower in which a rainbow is seen in the evening is being carried away from the place of observation.

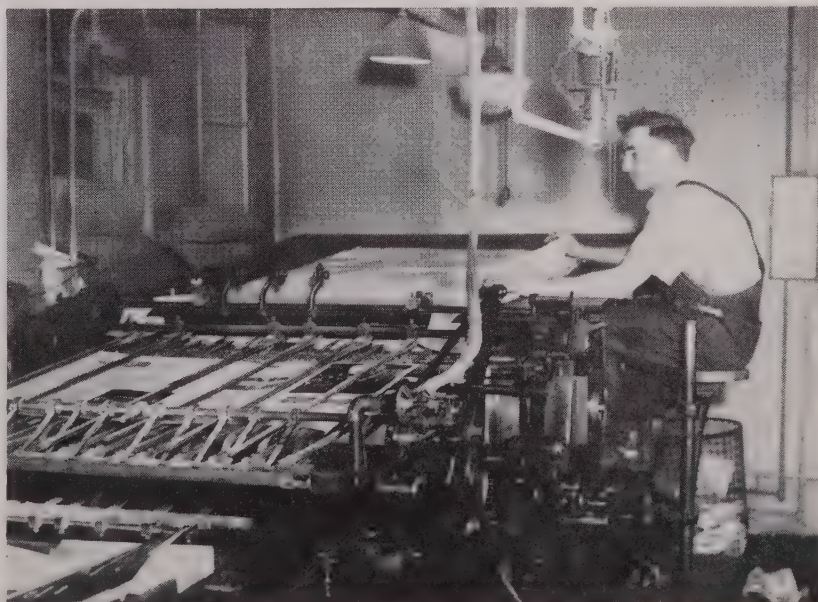
"A rainbow in the morning  
Is the shepherd's warning;  
Rainbow at night  
Is the shepherd's delight."

Among other signs supported by science is "Clear moon, frost soon." On clear nights the cooling of the earth's surface by radiation is greatest. Also reliable is "Thunder in spring, cold will bring." "Sunshine and shower, rain again tomorrow" has its basis in indicating a frequency of air changes and high humidity likely to prevail for several days.

Weather proverbs have been known since the days of ancient Greece. In several verses of the Bible are found sayings still used today. The amateur forecaster has preserved his reputation for accuracy by always leaving himself an out. Thus he can say "All signs fail in dry weather" and "In wet weather it rains without half trying."

who keeps us going, helping us with our technical difficulties, and standing by with a wealth of journalistic knowledge and experience to help us ferry the rough spots. To him . . . Don Hoebel, manager of the Illini Publishing company . . . we are indebted and sincerely grateful.

This sort of takes you from the beginning of a story to the end product which you now hold in your hands. Pardon us while we expand with a little editorial pride now that the job is done. We can allow ourselves about a day for same before going to work on the next issue.



After editorial duties are completed, this machine transfers the type to paper which is folded, bound, and mailed to you



# Fifty Years the Campus Counter

By Harold Guither



Original campus counter—horse-drawn milk wagon

riety of fruits and vegetables in season, apple cider, and dairy products including butter, cheese, ice cream in bulk or Dixie cups, cottage cheese, chocolate and plain milk, were sold in the agricultural salesroom.

During the war the University took over all dairy products to feed the military personnel who were stationed here on campus. All of the equipment for handling dairy products was removed from the salesroom.

Consequently, at the present time, meats, poultry, eggs, fruits, vegetables, and some honey are the main products on the salesroom counters.

All sales are open to the general public with prices running about the same as any retail store in Champaign-Urbana. The majority of customers are the wives of student veterans, faculty members, and employees.

The demand for fresh products from the University farms usually exceeds the supply. When a large number of experimental animals are slaughtered at one time, the meat is sold in wholesale cuts for lockers and home freezers. During the war it was a common sight to see a long line of people waiting early in the morning to be the first on hand when the weekly meat supply went on sale. Even today, a long line is usually waiting on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday mornings when the egg supply goes on sale.

## Purpose of Salesroom

The most important function of the  
(Continued on Page 28)

Hundreds of students and faculty pass by the agricultural salesroom in Davenport hall each day but probably there are very few who know how long the salesroom has been there, why it is there, and the purpose that it serves.

The college of agriculture salesroom began about 1900 with the sale of dairy products from the University farm. Beginning in 1904, Jesse Murdock operated a milk route with a horse-drawn milk wagon making a daily trip through the Twin Cities.

The original salesroom was located in the northeast wing of Davenport hall where the locker plant is now located. It was a popular place among faculty and students because they could always stop between classes for a glass of milk, a dish of ice cream, or a generous helping of buttermilk from the large keg in the salesroom.

## New Location

In 1923 after Mumford hall was built, the agricultural library moved to the new building and the dairy laboratories were moved out to the newly completed Dairy Manufacturers building on Pennsylvania avenue.

The meats division was established in Davenport hall where the dairy creamery had vacated and the agricultural salesroom was set up in its present location where the old agricultural labary had been.

Previous to the relocation of the salesroom, the horticulture department had been selling its products in the small brick building just west of David Kinley

hall on Gregory drive. Popularly known as the "rat building," it was used mostly to house equipment, but a counter was set up to sell horticultural products.

## Salesroom Operations

With the enlarged salesroom, sale of horticultural products was moved to Davenport hall and the "rat building" was turned over to the college of fine and applied arts.

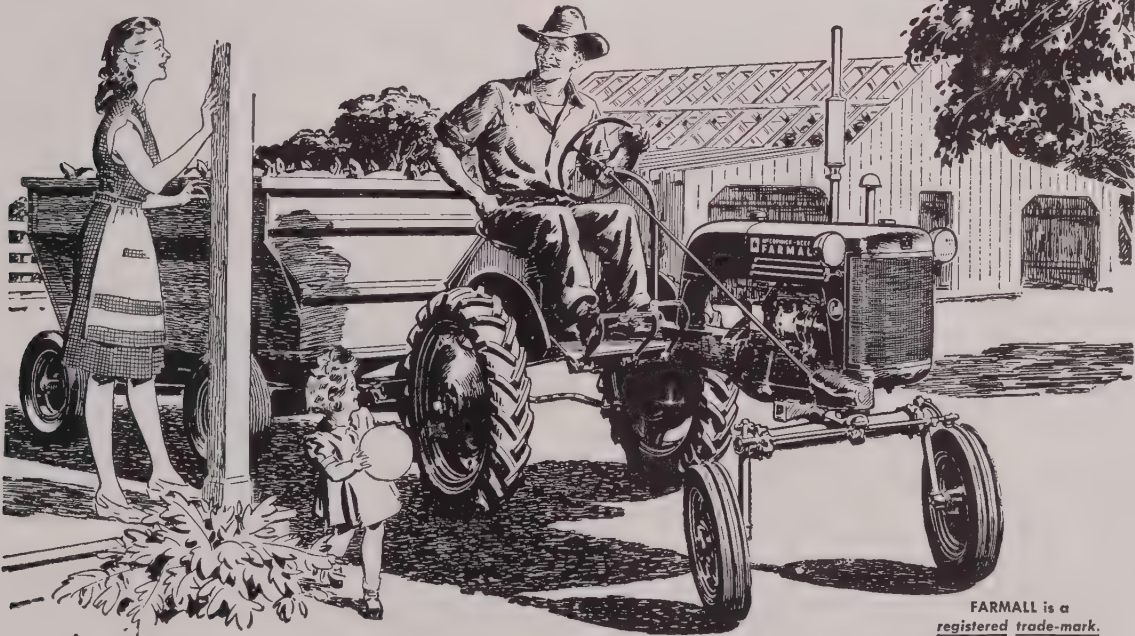
Until the war, meat, eggs, a wide va-



Today's ag store—meat, fruit, vegetables, etc.



# NEW DAY ON THE FARM



FARMALL is a registered trade-mark.  
ONLY International Harvester builds FARMALL Tractors.

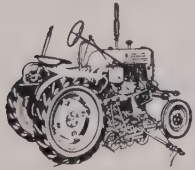
with the

## FARMALL *CUB* and

### Matched Cub Equipment



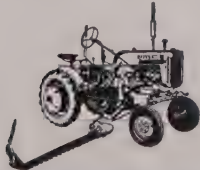
Four types of plows



Meets every planting need



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Mower cuts 4½-ft. swath



• *Faster, easier work — all-purpose capacity and economy . . . that's what the Farmall Cub brings to the small*

farms and truck gardens of this country!

With a full line of matched, specially-designed implements . . . with such features as the Universal Mounting Frame and Master Control . . . the Farmall Cub is *just right* for those crop acres that are now without effective, efficient power.

There are four types of power in

the Farmall Cub: power to *push* forward-mounted implements or *pull* those attached to the drawbar . . . to operate machines through the *power take-off* or belted up to the *pulley*.

Farmers who put the Farmall Cub to work can say good-bye to the slow, tiresome work they walked through before. The Cub's riding comfort, ease of handling and finger-tip controls really bring a "new day" to the small farm. The precision-built 4-cylinder engine, with 3 forward speeds and variable-speed governor, delivers top performance.

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## Art Page Looks at 1948

By ARTHUR C. PAGE

Farm Program Director, WLS, Prairie Farmer



As I see it at the beginning of 1948, the demand for food is going to continue strong, and prices of farm products are going to stay up through the year. With industrial employment continuing at high pressure to produce all sorts of things people want, wage levels will stay up,

and consumers will have the money to buy good food and pay for it.

Demand for farm labor will be as great as during the war years, and even with the highest farm wages in history, workers will be scarcer than ever. Reason is, there are plenty of industrial jobs that pay high wages for shorter hours of work, closer to the bright lights. Foreign food needs of course will help to hold prices high.

Home gardening will be brisk again in 1948, for there is no other way folks can accomplish quite as much toward stretching the grocery budget. This probably means a very active season for home canning.

Output of some crops may be reduced somewhat because many farmers see the urgent need for resting and rebuilding their soils. The immense crops of war years took a lot out of those soils, and

wise farmers know they can't keep taking it out without putting something back. The demand for fertilizers will be heavier than the supply.

There's an interesting sociological development under way, caused by the large number of farm girls who are leaving the rural neighborhoods. An increasing number of farm boys are marrying town and city girls, and our reports indicate that a large proportion of these girls without farm upbringing are doing well as farm wives.

Of course 1948 is election year. Anything can happen, but it is a sure bet that we shall see a great many proposals for new and startling changes. Most of them will fade out after November. Watch for activity in the field of public health. This is one of the great challenges before us, especially in rural districts.

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(For young men and men who stay young)

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IN ILLINOIS

STATE AND RAND ROADS

Arlington Heights, Illinois

## The Spot To Shop . . .

TEXTBOOKS NOTEBOOKS LAUNDRY CASES FOUNTAIN PENS

# ILLINI UNION BOOKSTORE

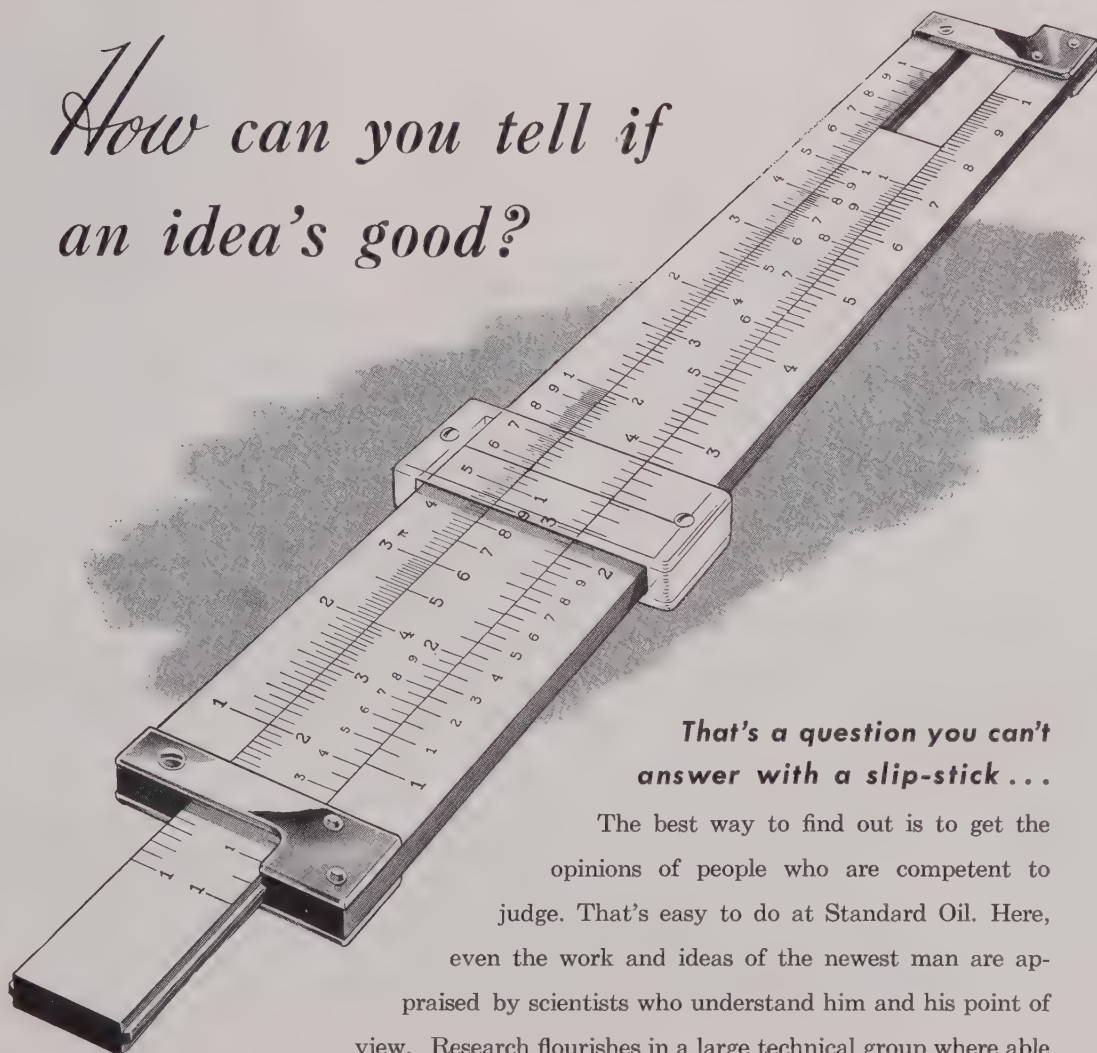
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(INDIANA)





# FLORICULTURE'S WINTER WONDERLAND

If you're tired of tramping through slushy snow, tired of dreary winter landscapes and going months without seeing a fresh blooming flower, we think we have the solution to your problem. The answer is as simple as opening a door and walking into a sunny, humid world.

Yes, you've guessed it. The door to this new world is the entrance to the Floriculture greenhouses. Located just east of Mumford hall, the floriculture research and training program here on our campus has been in operation since 1899.

Those 65 students enrolled this semester in the floriculture curriculum and the students from other courses who work with the flowers and plants in this floral paradise are indeed to be envied. They are the ones who get practical experience in various phases of flower technology while at the same time being

By Russell Lewey

surrounded by an atmosphere of royal incense and an array of floral colors indescribable by the most talented artists.

An artificial natural spring greets every visitor as he enters through the main hallway. For 15 years, this little replica of a winding stream has flowed its crystalline, clear water over a matted, moss-covered ledge.

## The Palm House is Impressive

It would be impossible to list in just a small place as this, all of the species in the plantings, but some of the flowers now in bloom are the roses, carnations, snapdragons, freesias, and stocks. The tropical jungle contains specimens that make the layman wonder. Here in this

40-foot-high glass building, called the Palm house, are the native plants from the tropical regions.

Some of the fascinating plants displayed in the Palm house are bamboo, various palms, papaya, Indian rubber plants, figs, a screw pine with large adventitious prop roots, cycads, palm-like relatives of such cone bearing trees as the pine, and the monstera, with large holes in the leaves. Some other unique plants are the Egyptian paper plant or papyrus, ferns and a tapeworm plant.

This is just a slight introduction to the Floriculture greenhouses covering 35,000 square feet of plantings which range in size from tiny shamrocks, growing in one-inch flower pots, to the giant palms. The public is invited to visit the greenhouses any day except Saturday afternoon and Sunday.



*for . . .*

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JEWELRY**



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ON THE CAMPUS  
704 So. Sixth

**Robeson's**

*Champaign's largest,  
most complete  
department store*

**THE LOIS TAYLOR  
MUSIC SHOP**

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**RECORDS  
SHEET MUSIC  
RADIOS and  
PHONOGRAPHS**

*"When you think of good music,  
think of Lois Taylor"*

**ESTABLISHED IN 1926**





## Farm-Eating Soil Erosion Can Be Tamed

Soil erosion mutilated 500,000 acres of farm land last year! Even fields it failed to chew into gullies and ditches were often bled of their fertility. Unless it is curbed, this soil-hungry monster will cripple American farm production by gobbling more and more of our precious topsoil.

Fortunately, there are ways to control this spoiler of the land. Better crop rotations, contour farming, strip-cropping, and many other soil-saving practices have been developed by our agricultural experts. John Deere and other farm implement manufacturers are producing

the machines that make the application of these new methods both practical and profitable.

It will take a lot of telling, explaining, and demonstrating, however, to acquaint farmers with the full possibilities of these soil-saving methods. That's why you can serve your neighbors and help to make your own future more secure by adding soil conservation to your stock in trade, and joining forces with the soil erosion tamers in your community.

**John Deere**

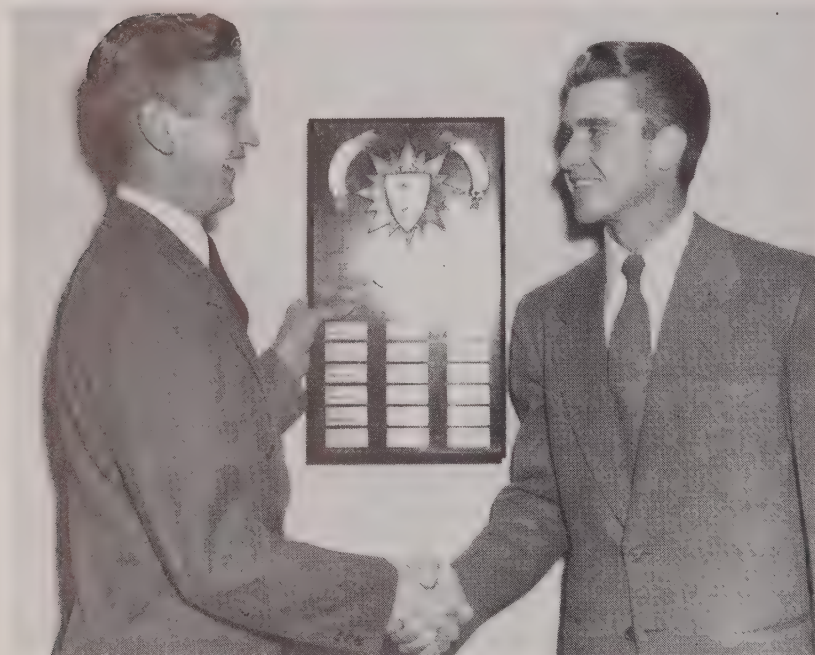


MOLINE • ILLINOIS



## THE GENTLEMAN FROM SANDWICH

By Leonard Krusemark



Ralph Johnson, as chancellor of Alpha Zeta, congratulates Francis Vercler, winner of Alpha Zeta Scholarship Award, for highest freshman scholastic average

High scholarship and wide activity interests are the enviable qualities of Ralph Johnson, a well known senior graduating this February.

Ralph is known to many as the chancellor of the Morrow chapter of Alpha Zeta, ag scholarship honorary fraternity. He was an outstanding member of the student-faculty advisory board of the Ag club for two years. Ralph was a member of the student cabinet and the board of directors for one year on the University YMCA.

This prominent agriculture student was a member of FarmHouse fraternity, serving as president in 1946. Very notable in his past is the fact that he was on the University dairy judging team and placed eighth high individual in judging of all breeds in the intercollegiate judging contest at the National Dairy Cattle congress in 1947.

Ralph's grades are high enough to make the chest of any ag student bulge to the limit. His grades at the University average 4.4 and he has made Honors day three times. When he was a freshman he became a member of Phi Eta Sigma, the freshman scholastic honorary. In his second year he was a representative to the sophomore interfraternity honorary, Star and Scroll. For his first two years service to the YMCA. Ralph was chosen for membership in Sachem, junior men's activity honorary.

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SOLVE THEM FOR YOU**

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BORN—OCTOBER 15, 1942

## *Ten Reasons Why He Heads Our Sire List:*

- 1—His ten nearest dams average 831 lbs. B.F., 21,954 lbs. M. in 353 days.
- 2—He is classified "Very Good."
- 3—He is a grandson of Admiral Lauxmont, best proven son of the 1038 lbs. B.F. producer and Reserve All-American, New Year Belle.
- 4—His dam is classified "Excellent."
- 5—His dam has produced up to 893 lbs. B.F. and has a lifetime production of 150,000 lbs. milk.
- 6—He has two maternal sisters with records of 660 lbs. and 762 lbs. B.F. as 2 yr. olds and 4 yr. olds respectively.
- 7—He IS transmitting type and production.
- 8—TYPE: Well attached udders, good topline and extreme dairy character are shown in every offspring. The fifth prize junior yearling heifer at the 1947 Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress was one of his daughters.
- 9—PRODUCTION: His daughters as two year olds are producing exceptionally well and are testing better than their dams.
- 10—This bull is line bred to one of the greatest proven sires of the Holstein breed, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst.

Our herd carries on a complete H.I.R. and A.R. testing program. When considering your next herd sire, come and see us or write for details.

# MOOSEHEART FARMS

MOOSEHEART, ILLINOIS

H. W. McCOY, Director of Agriculture

MERLE E. HOWARD, Superintendent of Dairy



**4-H CAMPS . . .**

(Continued from Page 7)

be expected to raise a fund equal to \$1 per member per year.

Local friends of 4-H club work, individual firms and other interested groups will be asked to contribute the remain-

ing \$500,000. The state coordinating committee has worked out suggested goals for counties that indicate the amount that each county should raise from local business people and industrial firms.

Working for something they need, Illinois 4-H members will soon have their

camping program near completion. Serving as examples of American initiative, they will set new goals for the 4-H clubs of the United States. Our state 4-H members are indeed working for and with their head, heart, hands, and health for the benefit of their club, community, and country.

Unmatched in 118½ Miles



The complete store for men  
and young men

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*Greeting Cards*

Steal away from the exams  
and get a laugh selecting your  
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We have them for everybody  
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★ **ILLINOIS' OLDEST TESTED HERD** ★



Princess Koba Pearl (4%—500 lbs. Fat—2X\*)



Mortive Rag Apple Captor (Classified V.G.)

**FOR SALE**

Her Son — Captor Pearl Chip — by Captor — 875 Lb. Index — (Born Dec. 23, 1947)

Illinois' Oldest herd on 2X milking (26 years in D.H.I.A.—430 lbs. fat average)  
asks you to consider first bulls from Illinois' oldest proven cow family (Howard  
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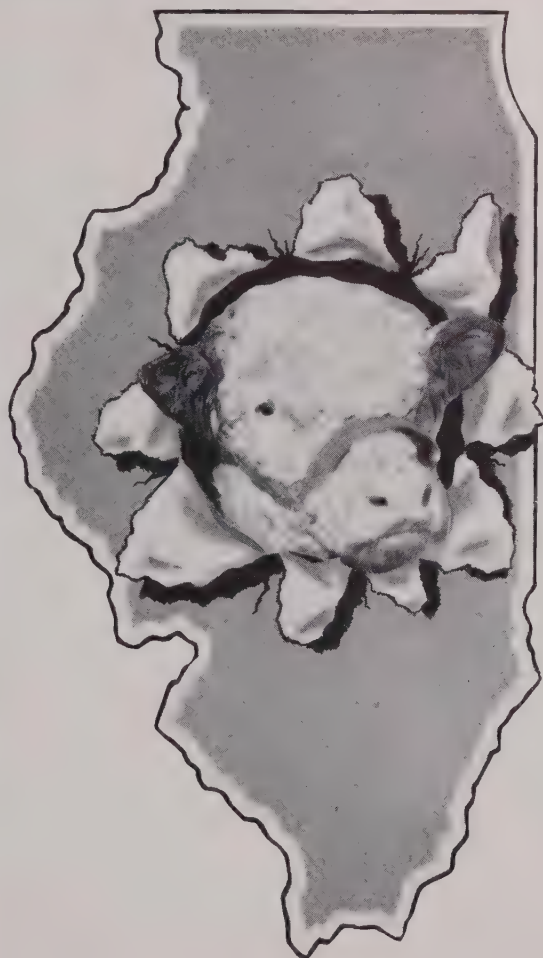
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## NEWS of the GRADUATES . . .

In row upon row of narrow, unimpressive files in the office of C. D. Smith, at Mumford hall, rests the history of the college of agriculture. On small white cards are recorded the year of graduation and the positions held since leaving the University of every former student. There transcribed are the names of the leaders of today; there will go the names of the leaders of tomorrow.

Following are what some of the grads are doing to make their impressions on the world and carve their footholds up the mountain to success.

The 1939 editor of the *Agriculturist*, Delmar Gurley, is now doing agriculture research with the McGraw-Hill Publishing company in Chicago. Alfred Melbourne, 1941 editor of the magazine, is with the Walters' Seed company at Grand Ridge.

Clyde Akerman, 1939 president of the Hoof & Horn club, is applying principles of livestock management on his farm at Morton, and Myron Mueller, 1941 Hoof & Horn president, is farming at Taylor Ridge.

James McCabe, who filled the presi-

dent's position of the 1939 Dairy Production club is with Pfister Seed company at El Paso, Ill. George Peters, a 1941 grad, is now manager of Farm Supply company at Geneva, in Kane county. He was formerly assistant manager of the Champaign branch of that firm.

Ralph Primm and Dale Price of the class of 1941 are teaching vocational agriculture. Price is teaching at Cissna Park.

President of the 1941 Ag Council, Fay Simms serves as assistant manager for the Will county co-ops. Dean Leeper, 1941 president of the YMCA, has returned to the University Wesley foundation.

The field of finance has taken in Ray Yung, 1939, and Charles Farr of the 1941 class. Yung, who is manager of the farm service department of the Citizens' National bank of Decatur, recently spoke before the Agricultural Economics club on the opportunities in farm management and finance. Farr is with the I.A.A. insurance company.

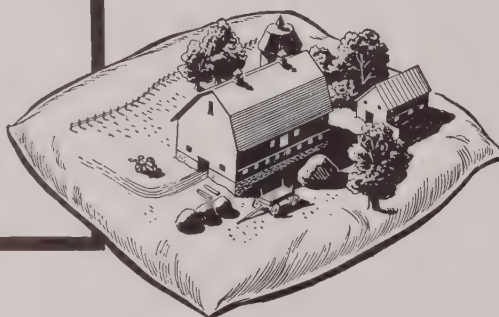
Farm advisers in Pike county and Marshall-Putnam counties, respectively, are Leonard Fuchs '42, and Paul Lafayette '41. Fuchs was formerly assistant farm adviser in Adams county.

Younger feeder cattle make more efficient use of grain than older cattle, when both groups are being full-fed on grain. In experiments at the University of Illinois, it was shown that steer calves required 200 pounds less of concentrates per 100 pounds gain than did 2-year-old steers and ate less silage and hay.

In 27 tests at the University of Illinois on pastures that had been limed, phosphated and reseeded to include legumes, an average of 236 pounds of beef gain was produced per acre. At current feeder cattle prices this return is well over \$35 an acre.

Horseshoes have been produced in Joliet since 1893. Eighty per cent of all horseshoes in the U. S. are manufactured there.

### Lesson on a Cushion



When—in future years—you have to decide how much of your cereal crops to feed to livestock, remember this. The surplus you feed to livestock—after humans are fed—acts as a cushion against drastic changes in the grain market. The cushion will vary in thickness as supply and demand change, but as long as it is there, you have some protection from great price fluctuations. Marketing your crops through livestock is sound farm economics in another way, too. The more animals you keep in your feed lot, the more productive your land will be then—and in years to come.

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## Illinois Crop Improvement Association

Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana



# Girls Go On Diet for Science

By Mary Hansen

"Do you remember apple pie ala mode?" reminisced one of the girls at the dinner table. Why reminiscent? She lives at the diet house where her dinner consists of untasty wafers, pure butter fat, distilled water, lemonade, vitamin pills and coffee.

With its kitchen that resembles a chemistry lab, the diet house here at the University is now in its third year of organized living.

Di-Nu is the home of seven girls who are subjects in determining the protein requirement of college girls. This house, which is University owned and the first of its kind on a college campus, is sponsored by the foods and nutrition department with Miss Janice Smith at the head. Food for these girls is weighed very accurately, and they must eat every bit of it and nothing extra. Licking a plate clean is no uncommon sight at this house. Although it is called a diet house, the girls do not lose or gain weight because their diets are so carefully controlled.

The most recent diet is called a basal diet and is entirely protein-free. Calories are eaten in the form of specially prepared cornstarch wafers, butter fat which has had the salts and taste

washed out, sugar and fondant. Each girl drinks one liter, a little more than a quart, of lemonade a day, distilled water, and may have coffee for breakfast and dinner if she so desires. Her vitamins are in the form of pills. Dishes are rinsed in distilled water so that no protein substance can come in contact with them.

In former diet, the girls ate in addition to the above foods, small amounts of oatmeal, coffee cream, bread, applesauce, lettuce salad with French dressing, hamburger patties and potatoes. These various diets are changed approximately every twelve days, but only with regard to different proportions of the same foods. The protein-free diet is the most strenuous one for the girls.

Aside from their eating habits, the seven residents of Di-Nu live normal college lives with studies, formal dances and all. Their boy friends consider themselves lucky because they don't have to buy them any food after a show or a dance. The girls look forward to vacations with, perhaps, more eagerness than most students, because they eat real, honest-to-goodness food. Of course, this changes their protein intake, but it

will return to normal in four or five days after eating the specially prepared diets again. These diets provide enough nourishment so the girls are never hungry, and are not often tempted by ordinary food.

Miss Jean Archer, a graduate of last spring from the University, is house supervisor at Di-Nu. By taking the red blood cell and hemoglobin count of these girls every week, she tests to see how the diet affects the blood. Miss Dolores Maloney, house director, works in the lab where the samples of the food for each girl are analyzed and regulated. One half-time and two full-time cooks weigh and prepare all the food for the girls. Baking the wafers, squeezing the lemons, and separating the pure butter fat from butter give you an idea of how intricate their jobs can be.

Girls who live at the diet house are Zora Hartzler, Evelyn Klaesi, Cassie Pellas, Bernadine Reis, Char Saukus, Sally Weiner, and Jackie Wike. Instead of writing the full names of the girls on each one of their special dishes for food, the girls go by the letters Aa to Gg. As a result of this, friends in and out of the house now usually refer to Cassie as Cc.

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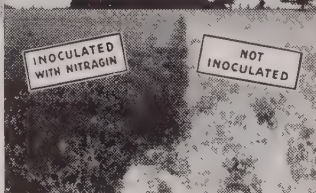
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Note contrast above. Results like these are common in plot-testing of NITRAGIN inoculation. Higher protein content... improved soil fertility and other values of inoculated legumes do not show in these photographs.



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## AG STORE...

(Continued from Page 12)

salesroom is to dispose of salvage meat after experiments have been completed. All meat which is sold is the by-product of some research or class experiment.

These experiments often give the customer a bargain in high quality meat at a very economical price. A recent example was the separation of pork carcass into fat and lean to determine the percentage of each when the hogs were produced by different methods. The ground lean meat, including shoulders, hams, and loins, was all sold as sausage with no increase over price of commercial sausage.

In a recent beef experiment to determine the lean meat percentage of the different carcass grades, all the lean meat of the beef carcasses was ground and analyzed. The ground beef, including rounds, sirloins, ribs, and chucks, was sold at the price of hamburger.

Meat sales like this do not happen very frequently but when they do, the meat buying public receives genuine bargains at the agricultural salesroom.

The salesroom is operated by the college of agriculture. Sleeter Bull, professor of meats, is chairman of the committee responsible to the dean for the management of the salesroom. B. L. Weaver, assistant professor of vegetable crops, is in charge of horticulture sales.

The University has been criticized for public sale of products off the farms when there are so many students here on the campus. The defense offered by the college of agriculture is that the relatively small and irregular meat supply in the meats department would not even begin to feed the 19,000 students on the Urbana campus.

During the war, the salesroom encountered numerous difficulties with the government and OPA concerning slaughtering permits for experimental animals. Now that all restrictions and controls have been removed, a normal period of operation for the agricultural salesroom is in prospect.

More than half of the farm land in the country is in farms of over 500 acres, compared to only a third in 1920.

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# IN MEMORY of W. H. YOUNG

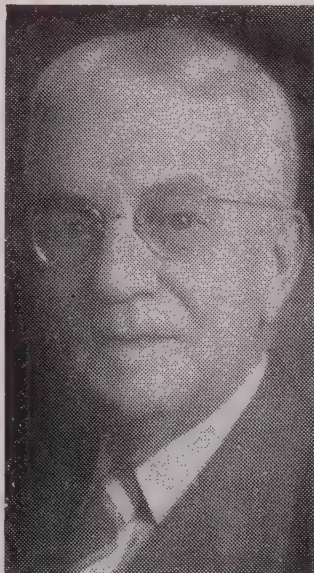
The white clad nurse briskly busied herself down the hall. Her clicking heels lent a lighter note to the sterile, somewhat somber surroundings of McKinley hospital.

In one room, a slight built, white haired man fought for life. The heart, which had served him well during 72 full years, rebelled again, as it had many times in the preceding months. This time, however, the battle was too great for him and "Bill" Young lost.

William H. Young, associate in the agriculture extension, emeritus, died at 11:45 p. m. Sunday, January 11, 1948 while in McKinley hospital. A few days later, the Rev. A. Ray Cartledge, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Champaign, held services for Young and he was interred in Indian Point cemetery near Athens.

Thus passed a man who had served for 25 active years on the University staff.

Young was born at Athens on January 24, 1875. He actively farmed in that area for at least 21 years. His interests were directed primarily to the production of grain crops. Many grain shows contained exhibits from him during the period he was farming and he won many awards with his displays. Young was an expert corn judge and served as such many times.



WILLIAM H. YOUNG

Young had attended Alma college in the city of Alma, Michigan, and was a member of both Alpha Gamma Rho and Alpha Tau Alpha fraternities. He was also a Shriner and a thirty-second degree Mason.

In 1916, Young came to the University as assistant to Fred H. Rankin, as-

sistant dean of the college of agriculture, retired. While the United States was active in World War I, he served as a farm labor specialist at the college of agriculture. In this capacity, he organized labor for Illinois farms.

Young served as a freshman counselor for many years and offered a course in agricultural extension. He knew thousands of students personally and kept tab of them for many years after they left the institution.

When someone wanted to contact a former friend or student, he was the man to see. He had an almost phenomenal memory for names and places. When a freshman walked into his office for the first time, he'd stand up, offer his hand, and say, "I'm Bill Young."

After that freshman had responded with his name and home county, he was never forgotten. It might be only a few weeks or many years before he met Young again, but it was certain that when he did, he'd be recognized and asked how things were down in whatever county the fellow had come from.

During his 28 years with the college of agriculture, Young met and worked with many people, students, staff, and farmers. In these years, he made many friends and won the respect of those who knew him. It is a humble privilege for us to honor the memory of this man and pay tribute to his service to our college and University.

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## STUDENT VIEWS . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

replace his postwar draft power—the ox and the cow.

### Land Reform

Most of our returning veterans were usually disappointed with the small size of European farms. In fact, some should be referred to as plots or strips. Today there are very few farms on the continent which are over a hundred acres in size.

Countries under Soviet domination, including the Soviet Zone of Germany, have carried out extensive land reforms by dividing the large estates. However, in some cases individual farms have been reduced to such small averages that they are inefficient. The American farmer knows that a farm of 25 to 50 acres cannot sell large quantities of produce to the cities. That factor helps contribute to malnutrition in Warsaw, Berlin, Paris, Rome, and other cities. It is evident that subsistence farming will not help fill the stomachs of hungry Europeans.

The irregular shapes of land plots and strips has caused the inefficient use of labor and machinery. Through inheritance and tradition some of the peasant families own several small plots. Oftentimes they are scattered over a wide area and the total acreage might be well under 20 acres.

### Lack of High Quality Seed

If present agricultural conditions in Europe persist, it will be many years before sufficient high quality seed will be available for European crops. Yields of cereal grains, potatoes, sugar beets, and various vegetables have been low during the past two and one-half years. In 1947 this country attempted to alleviate this shortage by shipping seed to Europe. The two outstanding examples were seed wheat to France and seed potatoes to the US-UK Zones of Germany. Unfavorable shipping facilities, however, caused some of the potatoes to rot before they arrived in Bremerhaven.

Countries under Soviet domination, especially Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, are experiencing the greatest difficulties in saving enough good seed from their grain harvests. The peasants of these countries are obligated to meet a specific delivery quota of grain each year. The quotas, set by each government, are unusually high, and many farmers are unable to save both enough breadgrains for their family and seed for next year's crop. During the past two winters seed grain has been used frequently by the peasant families to avoid starvation. It is expected that the same thing will happen this winter.

### Agricultural Education

The United States has a wealth of agricultural education in its agricultural colleges, extension services, farm advisers, high schools, 4-H clubs, and government agencies. No European country can equal such a record. The gap between

the urban and the rural populations is wider than in this country. Only a few European high schools and universities have recognized the value of offering courses in modern agriculture. Much more research should be carried on in every field of agriculture.

Recently, some Americans have expressed their opinion that "farm advisers" should be sent over to Europe to help revitalize the farming industry. This idea has a possibility of some success later on, but at the present time the peasants are in no mood to take scientific advice from foreigners. In addition, an effective channel of getting the technical information to the peasant would first have to be established in each country. Internationally minded agriculturists believe that the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN is best qualified to sponsor such agricultural missions to countries that request help.

### Political, Financial Uncertainties

Political uncertainties have had various effects — usually unfavorable. In western Poland, especially in the disputed area gained from eastern Germany, the farmers are hesitant to build up their farming enterprises too permanently. The slight profits that some realize are usually invested in movable equipment, family needs, and occasionally high-priced and scarce livestock.

Accordingly, soil fertility and maintenance of farm buildings are being neglected. This trend will probably continue until the boundary issue is settled by a peace treaty, for many Polish peasants still fear that the Communist government will sell them out for some other political favor.

A similar and even more complicated situation exists in Germany. Economically, it is divided into three parts—for all practical purposes the US-UK Zones can be considered as one unit. Distribution and exchange of farm products within Germany itself is hamstrung by more red tape than any modern country has ever experienced. The Soviet Union could remedy this condition overnight by simply agreeing with the other three powers to make that country an economic unit.

Lack of a stable currency has also caused German farmers to withhold their products from legal marketing channels. They choose rather to barter through the black market in return for real goods for their farms and their families.

Austria is confronted by four divisions of its national area. Although the Austrian schilling has improved its stability since the end of the war, it still is not strong enough to command a place in foreign trade.

A considerable quantity of farm produce and meats are being sold on the black market in Italy, France, and Great Britain. This unbalanced distribution is caused chiefly by unstable currency and the ever present shortage of food. Due

to strict price rationing in Holland, Dutch dairy products can be purchased more easily in Brussels than in Amsterdam or Rotterdam. All of the Balkan countries are experiencing black marketing that has upset normal sales to the urban population.

It should be clear to every American farmer that the recovery of European agriculture is dependent upon many varying factors. Peace treaties and political disagreements have to be solved. Weak currencies, trade barriers, and black marketing have to be eliminated. Heavy industry must be revived. Then European agriculture can confidently progress into full and profitable production. Of course, outside help is needed urgently to give them a start. Even then, foreign experts believe, several good years are necessary before 1938 farm production standards are reached.

## New Simple Farm Account Book Offered To Farmers

A new simple farm account book has been offered to Illinois farmers this winter. It is easy to keep and assists greatly in filing the farmer's income tax form.

The new farm record book set up by staff members of the department of agricultural economics is intended to be a real service to every farmer in the state.

It can be used to determine inventory values. Very few farmers know their net worth until they retire from the farming business.

The new account book makes possible the planning of family budget. Home improvements, remodeling, and purchase of new equipment can be planned if the net income is known.

With a knowledge of inventory and net earnings, a farmer can obtain credit wisely and safely.

It is the intent of the agricultural extension service of the college of agriculture, with the cooperation of farm advisers throughout the state, to make available 180,000 farm account books to Illinois farmers both large and small in 1948.

The new account book has places to enter receipts from all types of sales of farm products, capital items, government payments, patronage refunds and any miscellaneous income.

It has a place to enter any type of expense incurred in the farm operation. There are spaces for inventories of livestock, grain, seeds, machinery, and buildings. Useful tables that provide valuable information in planning the farm business have also been incorporated into the book.

The final cost of the new accounting book will not exceed 40 cents. All entries and tables are carefully explained in terms that a farmer can understand. By following these simple directions any farmer can put this new farm account book into use on his farm.



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## THE AG'CULTURE

By Kenneth Goodrich

This month's prize for the man who contributed most to society goes without a doubt to Sleeter Bull, professor of meats, who has finally utilized the only by-product of the swine industry which has thus far gone unused—the pig's squeal. The professor's answer: "oinkment."

Endeavoring as always to aid the freshman, I have attempted to classify professors as to their methods in keeping the student awake in class. This information will undoubtedly be of great aid to the student recovering sleep from that lost weekend in that he can choose those classes in which the consequences will be least violent.

1. The explosion or loud noise type: These scholarly gentlemen usually haunt the student during chem lectures and effect their methods with the use of various chemical apparatus, miniature cannon, and liquid air. Rumor has it that the increasing number of heart and nervous disorders among students are a direct result of these rude awakenings.

2. The chalk or eraser thrower: Most of these educators evidently missed their calling and should immediately sign over to the big league. They certainly would make more money and probably would be of more benefit to humanity.

3. The sarcastic joker: These jolly good fellows let the student sleep for a short time, calling the attention of the class to the sleeping beauty and making a few candid remarks about the dryness of the class in general. When the student is finally aroused, he is driven to frustration by laughing students and usually resolves to drop the course.

4. The usher type: This type is inevitably present during a class movie. Equipped with a flashlight, he blinds the drowsy student into wakefulness and then delights in bombarding questions on the movie at the most sleepy-eyed when the lights are turned on. I beat these fellows by wearing dark glasses to class.

5. The Frankenstein type: Even the most trusting student dares not sleep in the presence of this group of instructors. These demons resort to their natural gifts such as facial expressions (preferably ugly) or immense physical stature. Screaming hysteria or complete paralysis upon awakening to find these guys looming over you are often results.

My hope is that the above information will be passed on to posterity as it has been gained thru many threats of expulsion.

Comfort-loving ag students are responsible for the increase in popularity of blue jeans on campus. Naturally,

much criticism has arisen, but the fad is spreading to the other side of the Broadwalk. For those who believe that clothes make the man, I suggest they drop in on any formal function. I'm sure they'll not find better dressed men than the aggies.

To you smitten with wanderlust and a desire to broaden your education with travel the suggestion of the month is a semester at the University of Alaska, College, Alaska. According to a report from an ex-University of Illinois aggie, there were fewer than 20 in the ag school last summer session and less than 400 in the whole university. This fellow liked the school so well he attended the fall semester.

Gad, it must be nice with no cafeteria lines.

A new acme of student torture has been reached in the use of machine graded hour exams. The days when we could hope for errors in grading are coming to a woeful termination. The most glib of students can't extract an ounce of mercy from these steel monsters, and instructors who are relieved of the burden of grading have more time to dream up stiffer exams. What a vicious, vicious circle.

People-who-ought-to-be-shot-dept.: The male Pollyanna who trots up beside you and raves about how healthful the walk is to the hort la field lab. For the benefit of those who haven't been blessed with the course, it's an 8 o'clock just in back of the President's home.

And with a reminder that there are only 122 days (roughly) to get your date for the Plowboy Prom, we conclude the various and sundry about—This Ag Culture.

A power sprayer on the Illinois farm to control insects can be a paying proposition with many uses, from treating livestock for control of insect pests to checking the various insects that damage crops. A machine that is used efficiently will justify itself as an important asset to the equipment of the farm.

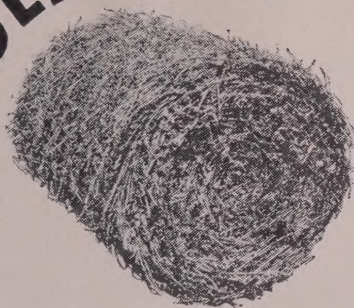
Sprayers can be used to control grasshoppers and European corn borers, to protect legume crops from blossom-destroying insects, and to kill weeds.

Northern Illinois showed, in a recent survey, the largest increase in corn borer population. All counties, with few exceptions, showed an alarming increase in borer numbers over last year's population.

An increase in corn borer numbers of 30 per cent more than last year threatens Illinois corn growers with serious crop losses next year unless concerted attack is made on the overwintering borers. Efficient, clean plowing is recommended as the best control measure.



# ROLLED HAY.... The Bale of the Future



A weather-resistant *rolled* bale with leaves locked inside! That is rolled hay... a bale that for the first time sheds rain like a thatched roof. Once your hay is in the rolled bale, you breathe easy. It's safe from sudden showers. The bale unrolls in a wide, soft, leafy mat, appetizing to livestock; can also be fed whole in the feedrack without waste.

The rolled bale represents a turning-point in haymaking for every family farm. Now you can package your *own* hay—with a home-owned one-man field baler, priced to fit the individual farm.

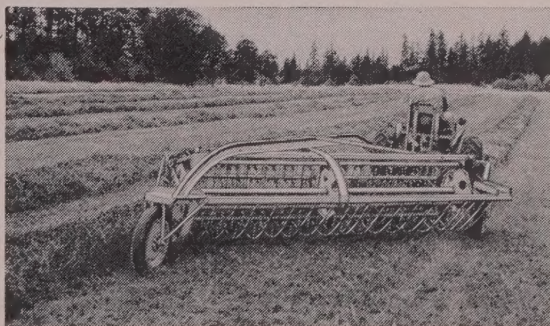
If hay could be trademarked, Allis-Chalmers would proudly place its name on the *Rolled Bale*.



## The ROTO-BALER ... Turning Point in Hay History

When blossoms say "ready" and the weather is right, that's when a home-owned Roto-Baler pays off. Hay or straw is automatically wrapped with ordinary binder twine costing less than wire or heavy bale twine.

The Roto-Baler packages hay more compactly... in sturdy rolled bales that will not buckle... bales that store in less space and are convenient to handle and feed. Thousands of farmers from coast to coast are already making hay this better way... and like it.



**TRACTOR RAKE**... the first side-delivery rake and tedder really engineered for tractor power. Power take-off driven, it has 2 forward reel speeds and 1 reverse (for tedding). Ball and roller bearings exclusively. Controlled steering assures straight windrows.

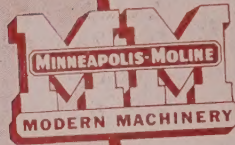
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**THE BALE-O-MATIC**

MM's *quality* one-man baler. Easily operated from the tractor, the BALE-O-MATIC picks up the hay, slices it, compresses it, bales it and counts the bales as they are delivered—all *automatically*.

Uniform 40-inch bales, of a weight pre-selected by the operator, are securely tied with two strands of steel wire while bale is under compression. *No loose or broken bales with an MM BALE-O-MATIC!*

The BALE-O-MATIC delivers perfect bales at sharply reduced costs. Bale chamber of welded steel construction. Knife steel shear blade, high-grade roller bearings, bronze bushings and heavy-duty construction throughout assure long life, outstanding performance. Four-cylinder, air-cooled engine provides power through a slip-type 4-inch endless cord belt to plunger crank flywheel.

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